The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Attempt to Defraud the Revenue—Colored Men as Patrolmen—Meeting of Business Men Interested in the Railroad Problem—Meeting of Directors of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.—Decision on the Resignation of Surveyor Cornell.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1873.

Attempt to Defraud the Revenue.

The Customs authorities are making an investigation into an attempt to defraud the revenue department by what is characterized a heavy and hitherto respectable mercantile house. It seems that the house involved imported from Huddersfield, England, twelve large cases of pure Mexican shawls and shipped them to Mexico, seven of which were reshipped to this port and invoiced at two dollars and fifty cents a shawl. An examination showed the invoice value of the shawls at Huddersfield to be one hundred and six shillings sterling, or about one thousand per cent. more. The goods are now in the secure rooms of the Custom House.

The Railroad Transportation Problem.

An adjourned meeting of the business men interested in the solution of the railroad transportation problem was held yesterday, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of Wm. Duryea as Chairman, and F. B. Thurber as Secretary. The organization is designed to be an active and influential auxiliary to the American Cheap Transportation Association, organized by the Producers' Convention held in the Astor House in May. An address was issued to the promoters of the organization in favor of the construction of a double track road exclusively for freight, to be owned but not operated by the Government, by means of which goods can be laid down in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis from New York in about three days, whereas it now takes ten. The address also says it is not intended this movement shall be pushed so as to go further than the present monopolies compel it to be.

Colored Men as Patrolmen.

At the secret meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, it is said that a resolution was adopted, to the effect that the claims of the colored citizens be recognized by the appointment of twenty-five able bodied colored men as patrolmen of the police department. The Commissioners will not say yet whether the resolution was or was not adopted.

Later—There is great excitement at police headquarters, owing to the report that the Commissioners were about to appoint twenty-five colored men to the police force as patrolmen. Commissioner Russell says he supposes that no more arose from a resolution yesterday to appoint twenty-five colored men as street sweepers, but if the motion is made to appoint colored policemen he will contest it, as the question of equality is settled and colored men should have their rights.

Meeting of Directors of C. & N. W. R. R. Co.

The meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company took place to-day. The resignation of John F. Tracey as President was accepted, and Albert Keep, of Chicago, was elected to that position. M. L. Sykes was elected Vice President and Secretary and Treasurer, to take effect July 1st. Mr. S. C. Howe was chosen Assistant Secretary and Treasurer in place of C. R. Marvin, resigned. The question of a dividend was not reached, but the directors meet again to-morrow, when probably some action will be taken in the matter.

The Erie Directory.

It is reported that at the forthcoming election of the Erie Railroad Company, Alexander S. Diven, John Taylor, Johnston and Homer Ramsdell will retire from the Directory, and that President Stevens of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, will be chosen Vice President. Mr. McHenry, one of the principal Directors of the Erie Railroad in London, is expected in New York this month, among other things to arrange certain matters relative to the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

Decision on the Resignation of Surveyor Cornell.

The Attorney General has decided that the resignation of Surveyor Cornell took effect on the 31st of January last, and not on the day of the appointment of his successor. This decision is believed to deprive Cornell of his share of an office from which Thomas Phelps-Dodge case, amounting to $22,000 dollars.

THE INDIANS.

Apache Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The *Union's* Tucson correspondent says that Major O. F. Larrabee, United States special Indian Agent at the San Carlos reservation, in which Lieut. Almy was killed, had arrived in Tucson, fearing his life would be taken. He has turned over the agency to the military authorities, and the appointment of Major Brown as acting agent until the authorities at Washington make further arrangements. The correspondent says he supposes the Washington authorities will show wisdom by allowing the military to control them without the aid of civil agents until the Indians show signs of civilization. About ten hundred Indians left the reservation after the killing of Almy, and have not yet returned. Last week fourteen Apaches took six teen mules from Joseph Parson, a miller, this side of Magdalena, Sonora. Parson sent out three parties in pursuit. Two followed the trail, the third taking a shoot cut to the Arizona line, in the belief that the Indians were from Arizona, as heretofore. When they came up with the Indians they recaptured the mules and a lot of United States blankets. One band of Apaches made their appearance on this side of the Sonora line, killed the stock of a farmer and then fled.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1873, 1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh winds, mostly from the southwest and northwest, and very generally clear or partly cloudy weather.

From the Ohio valley and Missouri to the upper lakes and Minnesota, very generally clear and somewhat cooler weather, and northerly to westerly winds, diminishing to light winds.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, and gentle to fresh, and occasionally brisk southwesterly to northwesterly winds, with lower temperature over the latter.

For New England, occasional rain areas over the northern portion, but followed by winds veering to fresh and occasionally brisk southwesterly and northwesterly, and generally clear weather.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 19, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., June 19, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water Mark.		Change in 24 hours.		Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
Boonville	10	11	-0	2	SW	Fair
Brunswick, Mo.	24	6	-0	1	SW	Fair
Cairo, Ill	27	11			S	Fair
Cincinnati	8	11	+0	9	SW	Fair
*Confluence		2			W	Cloudy
Davenport	11	10	-0	2	NW	Clear
Evansville	9	3	-0	1	SW	Clear
Fort Benton	8	4	+0	3	SW	Fair
†Freeport	3	6	+0	3	S	Fair
Hermann, Mo	9	9	-0	3	W	Fair
Jefferson City	12	4	-0	2	S	Clear
Kansas City	11	3	-0	2	S	Clear
Keokuk	12	3	-0	1	NW	Cloudy
Leavenworth	3		+0	1	S	Fair
Morgantown	1	5			SW	Cloudy
Mount Vernon	10	6	-1	6	S	Threat'g
Louisville	4	7	+2	5	SW	Fair
Marietta	4	4	-0	3	SW	Cloudy
Memphis	22	6	-0	1	SW	Fair
Nashville	11		+0	6	SW	Fair
New Orleans	2	6			SW	Cloudy
†New Orleans	2	8	-0	3	SE	Fair
*Oil City	3		+0	2	W	Cloudy
Omaha	13	9	-0	3	N	Clear
Paducah, Ky	15	4	+0	3	SE	Clear
Pittsburgh	4	2	-0	4	NW	Fair
Shreveport	27	6	+0	1	S	Cloudy
St. Joseph, Mo	13	4	-1	11	NE	Fair
St. Louis	23	11	-0	6	SW	Fair
St. Paul	12	9	-0	2	NW	Clear
Vicksburg	36		-0	6	SW	Fair
Yankton	13	9			N	Fair

*Below bench mark.
†Below high water mark.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Railway Collision.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—While a train with two engines attached, belonging to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and a train with one engine, belonging to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road, were running as one train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, a few miles from Kansas City, on Saturday last, they collided with a train going west, and the four locomotives were almost entirely ruined, and several of the stock cars smashed. The four engineers were more or less injured, one of them, named Snyder, it is thought fatally. The loss to the engines and cars is about seventy-five thousand dollars.

Maritime News.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The steamers India, City of Limerick and City of New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamship Cambria, from Dundee, has arrived.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

What it Costs a Woman to Vote—Susan B. Anthony Fined $100 and Costs.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 19.—At two o'clock this afternoon Judge Selden made a motion in the case of Miss Anthony for a new trial, upon the ground of misdirection of the Judge in rendering a verdict of guilty without submitting the case to the jury. The Court, in a brief review of the argument of the counsel, denied the motion. The District Attorney immediately moved that the judgment of the Court be pronounced upon the defendant.

The Court made inquiry of Miss Anthony if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Miss Anthony answered and said she had a great many things to say, and declared that in her trial every principle of justice had been violated, that every right had been denied, that she had had no trial by her peers, that the Court and jurors were her political superiors, and not her peers, and announced her determination to continue her labors until equality was obtained, and was proceeding to discuss the questions involved in the case when she was interrupted by the Court with the remark that these questions could not be reviewed. Miss Anthony replied that she desired it fully understood that she asked no clemency from the Court, that she desired and demanded the full rigor of the law.

Judge Hunt then said: The judgment of the Court is that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and immediately added: "There is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid," and so the trial ended.

A motion for a new trial is to be made in the case of the inspectors to morrow morning, on the ground that Hall, one of the defendants, was absent during the trial.

FIRES.

Burlington.

BURLINGTON, June 19.—A fire originated in Palmer's Opera House at three o'clock this morning, and rapidly extended in all directions. The most prominent buildings destroyed are the Opera House, Court House, Osterkirche's livery stable, Bonett & Pant's carriage factory, the McCu cheon House and several Scandinavian dwellings, besides a lumber yard and wood yard. The total number of buildings destroyed is perhaps from thirty to thirty five, a large proportion being frames. The burnt district is bounded by Water, Washington and Court streets. All the buildings inside of the above limits were destroyed but seven. The total loss is put at $400,000; total insurance $140,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

Billiards

NEW YORK, June 19.—Daly, Ubassy, the Dion brothers, Deery and Garnier, all the players to take part in the International Billiard Tournament, were present at a meeting yesterday to make final arrangements. The tournament will begin on Monday evening by a game of three hundred points between Cyrille Dion and John Deery, after which Maurice Daly and Francois Ubassy will play. The winner of the cup must play a game of six hundred points every sixty days until February, 1875, if challenged, for $1,000 and the cup, and, if still the winner, to be declared the champion of the world.

BELLEFONTE.

Mountains in Their Dress of Green—The Agricultural College —Business in Centre County—A Chance for an Enterprising Man —The Tourists Coming in.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.,
June 17, 1873.

The mountains of our country were never more beautiful than at the present writing, and the valleys give promise of a bountiful harvest. It is gratifying to see the many evidences of improvement in every direction throughout the Penn and Nittany valleys.

At the Agricultural College in this county the farm under the care of Prof. Hamilton has been brought into a high state of cultivation. The experimental farm is well managed, and at no distant day will prove a source of great benefit to the farmers of our State. The course of study at this institution is as thorough as at the best colleges in the country. There are about one hundred and thirty students in attendance the present session. They are organized into two well drilled companies, and present a fine appearance when on duty. Their uniform is the same as that worn by the West Point cadets. If the people of our State fully appreciated the many advantages of this institution its building would not be large enough to accommodate the influx of students.

Business generally throughout Centre county is in a very satisfactory condition. Ex Governor Curtin and others are now erecting car works with a capacity of eight cars per day, near the planing mill at "Willow Bank." They have an open order for all the cars they can build.

The glass works are closed. The want of a practical man to manage the business. This offers a good opportunity for a person who understands the glass business, to invest.

It is to be regretted that the Messrs. Valentine & Co. are to leave Mr. F. Herdic and others by liberal offers, having induced them to remove their rolling mill to Williamsport.

A paper mill is about to be erected to manufacture principally straw paper.

The furnaces throughout the county are all doing a good business.

The First National Bank will soon have their new bank building completed, which with the fine block being erected by E. and W. C. Humes, Esqs., on the adjoining lot, will add very materially to the appearance of our town.

As the "tourist" season approaches, our hotels are beginning to fill up with the many visitors who annually pay their respects to our town to enjoy our cool, bracing mountain air and delightful spring water. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Article on Legislature Under Consideration—Senate Representation Fixed—Mr. Buckalew's Substitute Rejected.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday afternoon, the discussion on second reading of the three concluding sections of the Article on Legislature, providing for fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty-two Representatives, and fixing the details of distribution and appointment, was resumed. Under the limitation of large cities and counties to one-sixth of the whole number of Senators, the Senatorial representation of Philadelphia would not exceed eight members. Numerous amendments were submitted and rejected. The section for fifty Senatorial districts, with one Senator from each, passed as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

In relation to the organization of the House, Mr. Buckalew moved an amendment, the first portion of which, on division of the question, was adopted. It provides that at each decennial census of the United States the population of the State shall be divided by the number one hundred and fifty, and the resulting quotient shall be the representative ratio.

On Thursday morning the Convention resumed the consideration of the same article, the twentieth section, with amendments, pending.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, of Lehigh, the vote adopting the first paragraph of Mr. Buckalew's proposition, yesterday afternoon, was reconsidered. Numerous amendments were offered and lost, when, after remarks by Messrs. Buckalew, Harvey, White, Furman, Cochran, D. N. White, Struthers and others, a vote was taken on the first paragraph of Mr. Buckalew's proposition and it was negatived. Ayes, 43; nays, 60.

The second division of Mr. Buckalew's substitute was then read. Amendments were offered and rejected for something like an hour when the first clause, that each county now organized shall be entitled to at least one representative, was adopted; the latter clause, "but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to separate representation, unless its population shall equal the representative ratio," was defeated by a large majority.

Division third was read as follows: "Counties containing a representative ratio and three-fifths of a second ratio, shall be entitled to two representatives; counties containing two ratios and four-fifths of a third ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; each county containing three or more ratios shall be entitled to one representative for each ratio of its population."

STATE NEWS.

A FARMER, named Dean, residing about eight miles from Meadville, was killed on Monday, near Cambridge, Pa., by being struck by a train while walking the track.

ON Monday in Verner township, near Meadville, a number of children, while playing under a tree, near the school house, were struck by lightning, and somewhat injured, one of them, a little girl, having her clothes torn from her body. It is thought she will not recover.

TOWANDA, Bedford county, is fast becoming celebrated for her manufactures and the goods produced by them. Towanda nails, Towanda boots, Towanda furniture, occupy a prominent position in the business of this and adjoining States, and Towanda mowing machines and axes will soon do so.

A CANDIDATE for a Cadetship at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, will be selected by a competitive examination, to take place at Warren, on the 16th day of July next. Applicants must be over seventeen and under twenty-two years of age, and residents of the State of Pennsylvania. A competent and impartial committee will conduct the examination.

ON Monday night at Erie, Pa., Joseph Patterson was killed by Frederick Geick, Jr. The two had been at loggerheads for some time, and this evening they bet a half gallon of beer on a steam yatch race, when a dispute arose between them which culminated in a fight and then a murder. Geick is in jail, held for the September term of Court.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Polaris Investigation.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TESTIMONY.

Captain Hall's Death the Result of Natural Causes.

THE SLEDGE JOURNEY.

A River, Lake and Large Inlet Discovered.

The President at Home—The Texas Border Investigating Committee at the White House—Changes in Consulates—Interchange of Postal Cards with Canada—Uncalled for Postal Cards to be Returned Without Charge.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1873.

The Polaris Investigation.

Secretary Robeson has sent to the President his report in full of the investigation of the Polaris matter, in which he says that the statements of all persons rescued who could speak or understand English, except that of the wife of Hans Christian, were taken down, and are now, together with the diaries kept by some of the party on the ice and a diary of the Polaris, the latter kept in German by Herman Searons, one of the seamen remaining on board and picked up on the ice after the separation, from the ship, being rapidly printed, the bulk of them being already in type.

Secretary Robeson says it must be clearly understood that in permitting this publication the Department neither make nor declare any judgment against Buddington, who has had no opportunity of defense or explanation. The facts show that though he was perhaps wanting in enthusiasm for the grand objects of the expedition, and at times grossly lax in discipline, and though he differed in judgment as to the possibility, safety and propriety of taking the ship further north, yet he is an experienced and careful navigator and a man not addicted to liquor, of which no charge is made, and at the time of the separation, and a safe and competent commander.

The Secretary then gives the details already made public, of measures taken by him to send the steamers Juniata and Albert, at the first, if possible, of the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. The Tigress he proposes to purchase and strengthen for the service required in the search in the Arctic regions. Captain Tyson, Lieutenant Joe and all the rescued seamen will accompany the expedition, being anxious to rescue their comrades and bring out their old ship.

The following is the result of the investigation and examination of Capt. Hall, Esquimaux Meyer, Esquimaux Joe and others of the rescued crew: At midnight on the 24 of September, 1871, Capt. Hall landed with a boat on the east shore of Polaris Bay, and in the name of God and the President of the United States raised the American flag on the land he had discovered. On one occasion, while beset in Robeson Straits, the Polaris seemed to be in such danger of being crushed that preparations were placed on the ice and measures taken to be in readiness for leaving her, but she happily escaped without injury. Immediately after securing his ship in winter quarters, Hall and party made preparations for a sledge journey northwards, and other work was commenced by landing and setting up an observatory, getting scientific observations under way, surveying the harbor, clearing up the ship, and making snug for the winter.

On the 10th of October Capt. Hall left the Polaris, accompanied by Mr. Chester, first mate, Esquimaux Joe and Hans, with sledges and fourteen dogs. On setting out on this expedition the first step taken by Capt. Hall fell upon land more northern than a white man's foot had ever before touched. In the progress of the journey, unhappily the last that Capt. Hall was to make towards the pole, he discovered, as appears from his dispatch, a river, a lake and large inlet, the latter in latitude 81 degrees 57 seconds north. He named this "Newman Bay," calling its northern point "Cape Brevoort," and the southern one "Sumner Headland." In latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes 17 degrees 2 seconds north, longitude 61 degrees 20 seconds west, he rested, making there his sixth snow encampment.

On October 20th he wrote his last despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, the original draft of which was found in his own handwriting in his own desk, on its examination in Washington, after it was delivered to the Secretary of the Navy by Esquimaux Joe, who had kept the desk in his custody from the time it was picked up on the ice, after the separation of the rescued party from the ship. A copy of this dispatch, so singularly preserved, accompanies this report. Captain Hall, himself, deposited a transcript of it in a cavern on the side of the mountain at Cape Brevoort. Captain Hall, it appears, had hoped, when he left the Polaris on this journey, to advance northward at least a hundred miles; but after having gone about fifty, he was compelled, by the condition of the shore and ice, and the condition of the climate, to return and await the approach of spring for another attempt.

He sched the ship on the 24th of October, apparently in his usual fine health, but he was attacked the same evening with sickness at the stomach and vomiting, and taking to his bed, was next day found to be seriously ill. His most symptoms, according to the evidence, to have been such as indicated congestion of the brain, accompanied by delirium and partial paralysis of one side. The witnesses all state that his attack was called "apoplexy," and some of them speak of their own knowledge of his paralysis and delirium. He recovered, however, some days after, sufficiently to leave his bed, to move about the cabin a little, and to attempt to attend to business; but he soon had a relapse, became again delirious, and died on the 8th of November, 1871. Three days after he was buried on shore.

From a personal examination of all the witnesses, and from their testimony as given, we reach the unanimous opinion that the death of Capt. Hall resulted naturally, from disease, without faults on the part of any one. All the persons examined testify to the uniform kindness and care of Capt. Hall and to the good order and efficient condition of the Polaris while under his command.

On the death of Capt. Hall, Buddington succeeded to the command of the Polaris, as had been provided for in the instructions for the voyage issued by the Secretary of the Navy. The winter was passed, as usual, in the Arctic regions. Early in June, before the Polaris was released from the ice, Capt. Buddington dispatched Mr. Chester and Tyson, with boats, to endeavor to get as far north as practicable. With much difficulty and delay they got as far north as Newman's Bay. They there awaited the possible opening of the ice until the middle of July, when they received written orders from Captain Buddington directing them to return to the ship. While they were away, sometime in June, the Polaris had broken out of the winter quarters, and had made several attempts to proceed northward to pick up the party with the boats, but the ice was found to be impassable, and Captain Buddington, on receiving the party on board, determined to make the best of his way south to the United States, as soon as the ice would permit. They started south in August, 1872, and slowly made their way along the western shore until the next day, when the ship, having got farther in the mid-channel, was beset by ice in latitude about 80 degrees 40 seconds north. She was in danger of being wrecked for some hours, when she was freed again. On the 16th of August the ship was made fast to a floe of ice in latitude 80 degrees 2 minutes north and longitude about 68 degrees west, and while still fast to this floe, drifted south through Smith's Sound nearly to Northumberland Island.

In pursuance of the usual understanding under circumstances a quantity of provisions and some fuel had been placed on the deck of the steamer in readiness to be removed to the ice should the safety of the ship become endangered, and it was ordered and understood that if a crisis should be imminent, not only these stores, but the clothing, papers, records, instruments, guns, ammunition, &c., were also to be put on the floe. In order to preserve the lives of the party and the result of the expedition, should it become necessary to abandon the ship and take refuge on the ice. A canvas had also been erected upon the floe for shelter should the ship be lost.

On the night of the 15th of October, in about latitude 79 degrees and 53 seconds north, during a violent gale of wind and snow, the need for such preparation became apparent, as the ship was suddenly beset by a tremendous pressure of ice, which was driven against her from the southward and forced under her, pressing her up and out of the water, and by successive and violent shocks finally throwing her over on her beam ends. Captain Buddington directed that the provisions, stores, and material in readiness, before described, be thrown overboard on the ice, and ordered one-half of the crew upon the ice to carry them up on a thicker part to the hammocks, where they would be comparatively safe. He also sent all the Esquimaux, with their kyacks, out of the ship, and lowered the two remaining boats on the floe. While so engaged, in the darkness of an Arctic night, in the midst of a fierce gale and driving snow storm, the hawsers of the Polaris failed to hold her, and she broke adrift from the floe, and in a few moments was out of sight of the party, who at that moment were busily at work.

It is the uniform opinion of the witnesses, and our unanimous conclusion from their testimony and from the circumstances detailed, that the separation of the ship from the men, women and children on the ice floe was purely accidental. After losing sight of the ship, some men and a large part of the provisions were found to be afloat on a separate piece of ice. The men were rescued by means of the boats, which fortunately had been saved on the ice, and the party thus reunited on the main floe passed the night comfortably. The next day they made several attempts to reach land with the boats, but failed, notwithstanding their most persistent efforts, owing to the obstruction of the ice and the violence of the wind. And while thus striving to get to shore, but at what particular time of the day was not exactly ascertained, the Polaris came in sight to the northward, apparently coming toward the floe, under steam and sail. An India rubber blanket was hoisted and displayed from the top of the hammock, the colors were made to attract the attention of the Polaris, and as she approached so near to them that they plainly saw her down to the rail, and could distinguish her escape pipe, and keep on towards them until they supposed her to be not more than four miles off, they felt sure she could work her way through the ice to their position, and that in a little while they would be again on board. In this they were disappointed. The Polaris altered her course and disappeared behind the shore.

Some time afterwards, as the floe drifted away, she was again seen by some of the men, under the land, with sails furled, and apparently at anchor, or made fast to the shore or ice. It is most likely that the party on the ice was seen from the Polaris. The hut erected on the floe, the ship's boats, the colors, the elevated signal blanket, and the group of nineteen persons standing in relief against a white background could scarcely have failed to be noticed until the ice broke it. It was natural under these circumstances that the party on the ice should have felt deeply disappointed at the failure of the ship to come to their relief, and should at the time have ascribed it to overcaution, if not indifference, rather than inability on the part of her responsible commander. Neither is it unnatural that this feeling, fostered during the weary watches of their long imprisonment on the ice, should remain to affect in a greater or less degree their present judgment on the subject; but it must not be forgotten that they, like ourselves, were and are without full information of the actual condition of the Polaris at the time spoken of, and cannot know how far the real dangers of their position were understood and appreciated by those on board of her. Such information is absolutely essential and necessary to a correct judgment, and must not be assumed as a foundation of censure against persons acting under circumstances so trying and uncertain, who, by reason of their enforced absence, have no opportunity for explanation.

The report next details the adventures of the party on the floe until rescued by the Tigress on the last day of April, 1873. At the time of their separation from the Polaris every one belonging to the expedition was in good health. The Polaris had plenty of provisions, but not much coal; probably enough to last through the winter. She was last seen apparently at anchor under Northumberland Island, where it is most likely she remained for winter quarters. Dr. Hays found Esquimaux residing on the floe. If such was the state of the case, the first duty of Captain Buddington, under such circumstances, was to look to his vessel, particularly as he propably believed that the party on the ice could, by the aid of two boats, the kyacks and sewn in their possession, find their way back to the Polaris quite as easily as he could force his way to them. But whatever may have been his opinion on this, the elements quickly determined the question. Shortly after the Polaris had been sighted the ice commenced to break up from the northeast sprung up, the weather became thick, the ship and land were lost sight of, and the ice floe drifted away to the south with these nineteen persons still upon it, in the Washington Monument. It will be seen that the only States represented in the first list of both Senators are MA sachusetts and Michigan. No Senator from the South has responded, and none from the North-West, unless Michigan Senators are to be considered. Of those returning the increase, as will be seen, there are eight Republicans, three Democrats, and three Liberals. The Senate at the time the vote on the salary question was taken was made up of forty-three Republicans, seven Liberals, and seventeen Democrats.

A Plan for Settling the Modoc Question

The President and Secretary of the Interior have under consideration, and will probably adopt as a means of settling the Modoc question, the entire breaking up of the tribe, bringing all belonging to it east of the mountains, and distributing them by families among other tribes and nations. None will be informed as to where the rest have gone, and the object will be to separate them widely, care being taken that families are not divided. Means will be taken, if this plan is carried out, to have the knowledge of the punishment inflicted well circulated among all the Indians, and it is believed it will exert a most salutary influence, and especially cause the chiefs, and those who hold positions among the Indians, to maintain peace, least their tribes be broken up in the same manner.

Interchange of Postal Cards with Canada.

The Postmaster General to-day signed the additional articles to the present postal treaty with Canada, providing for an interchange of postal cards of the United States and the Dominion at a prepaid rate of two cents in full to its destination in either country, the prepayment to be effected by affixing to the card an ordinary one cents postage stamp. Postal cards not so additionally prepaid are not to be forwarded. Correspondence has been in progress with the Canadian authorities for some time on this subject, and it is known that these additional cards will be promptly signed on the part of the Dominion. If thus concluded, the arrangement will go into effect July 1st.

Texan Border Outrages.

Among the early callers this forenoon were Messrs. Robb, Savage and Osborne, Commissioners appointed to inquire into the outrages and depredations on the Rio Grande. Although the visit was mainly one of courtesy, there was some incidental conversation relative to the results of the inquiry. The President expressed his satisfaction with the labors of the Commission, and remarked that he would do all in his power to afford the required relief to those who had so severely suffered by the raid.

Arrival of the President.

The President, accompanied by General Babcock, arrived here early this morning, and will return to Long Branch by Friday night's train. It is not supposed that there will be any formal Cabinet meeting in the meantime, although the heads of Departments will call on him for the transaction of business of a routine character.

Changes in Consulates.

It was stated several days ago that there would be about twenty changes in the Consulates for the benefit of the President's Southern political friends. Several such changes have already been made, the latest being the appointment of Henry Ray Myers, of Alabama, Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, in place of Mr. Blake, suspended.

Uncalled for Postal Cards to be Returned Without Charge.

The Postmaster General to-day determined to issue an order directing that all postal cards which cannot be delivered to the person addressed, shall be immediately returned to the writer without charge.

The Polaris Search Expedition.

Commander Braine, of the Juniata, is here for the purpose of receiving final and additional instructions concerning the cruise of the Juniata. On his return trip Commander Braine will make soundings along the coast of Newfoundland.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Case of Deputy Rane.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The case of M. Rane was taken up in the Assembly this afternoon, and gave rise to an animated debate, which was participated in by a large number of deputies. A member of the Left offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the charges against M. Rane before authority for his prosecution be given. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 450 nays to 200 yeas.

The report of the Special Committee granting L'Admirault authority to prosecute M. Rane was than adopted by a vote of 485 in the affirmative and 138 in the negative.

SPAIN.

Pensions to Members of the Cabinet to be Abolished.

MADRID, June 19.—A majority of the Finance Committee of the Cortes are in favor of abolishing the law granting pensions to members of the Cabinet, and placing them upon the same footing with other functionaries.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of the National Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The National Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers met at the Kennard House to-day. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. A. B. Stone, of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. Mr. Harry B. Brown, of the Jackson Iron Company, was chosen Secretary pro tem. The most important work of the meeting was in the debates and resolutions. The former are of a confidential character. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the currency now in circulation is inadequate to the requirements of the general business, and we suggest, as a permanent remedy for the stringency, the enactment of a free banking law, and meanwhile, until such law can be enacted, it would, in our judgment, be expedient for the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the $44,000,000 of legal tender reserve.

Resolved, That as it is the sense of this meeting that in the present condition of the iron trade in this country, if it is desirable, that the production of metal should be curtailed so far as possible until a more favorable market is established, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Association.

Adjourned, after the transaction of considerable routine business, to meet in Pittsburgh next November.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Governor Dix has signed the New York Industrial Exhibition bill.

—The Connecticut Senate has passed the usury law, fixing interest at seven per cent.

—The Maine Republican State Convention nominated Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Governor.

—Albert Shore has been elected President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and M. L. Sykes as Secretary.

—A virulent type of small-pox is prevailing at Chatham, England. Twenty-nine women have been attacked by the scourge.

—A decrease in custom receipts and an increase in cattle stealing are reported by Treasury Agent Albert Boyd, of Del Norte, Colorado.

—In the New York Supreme Court, W. M. Newman recovered $39,990 in gold of Geo. Goddard, the latter being charged with driving the former from his store in Arkansas, in 1861.

—The collectors of customs and of internal revenue have been instructed by circular to report to United States Attorneys the facts in all seizures within ten days after the seizure is made.

—The Mennamonite deputation from Russia have arrived at the township near Fort Garry, set apart for them by the Government for their approbation, and appear well pleased with the country.

—The mail matter which left New York City at half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday, by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was nearly all burned before it reached Batavia, New York.

—Albert B. Williams, the soldier indicted for murder at Fort Niagara, and in jail two years, pleaded guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

IMPROVING THE OHIO RIVER.

Yesterday's Session of the Commission—Address from General Powers—A Flood of Resolutions—Appointment of Committees—Adjournment to Meet in Louisville.

Pursuant to adjournment the Ohio River Commission met at the Monongahela House at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was called to order by Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

Mr. Thurston announced that he had been authorized to tender to the Commissioners the courtesies of the Allegheny Valley Railroad if they desired to visit the Chatauqua Lake, which, as was stated yesterday, is proposed as a reservoir for furnishing water for the Allegheny river. Mr. Thurston remarked that Chatauqua Lake seemed to be a very important point in connection with the river improvement, and other important points centered in it. He said that the lake seemed to be fed through some subterranean channel, and the opinion was held by many that it was connected with the larger lakes. An engineer, whose opinion is entitled to considerable weight, holds that the project of pumping water into Chatauqua Lake from Lake Erie was entirely practicable, and at a former meeting of the Commission General Worrell, an engineer of eminent ability, had submitted an elaborate paper, taking the same view.

General Moorhead said that if there was any way possible to run water from Lake Erie into Chatauqua Lake it would supply the river with plenty of water, but he thought that impossible, unless some new discoveries in hydraulic engineering were made.

REGARDING RESERVOIRS.

An invitation was given General Power to address the Commission on the expediency of making a reservoir. Conneaut Lake, he said was about a mile and a half long, and about a mile and a half wide. He thought it could be raised about fifteen feet, and the water conducted to a large swamp about thirty miles distant which could be converted into an available reservoir. The water from that reservoir would reach the Ohio river at Beaver. If the water was taken from Chatauqua it would reach the Allegheny river by way of Franklin. He also spoke of Canadohta, Titusville and Meadville, and stated that there were hundreds of lakes that could be made available, and would furnish an ample supply of water. He also spoke of the improvement of the upper Allegheny by means of dams. In the Chatauqua Lake he said he thought it could be raised ten or fifteen feet, but he doubted whether there would be sufficient drainage to keep it filled. He also referred to available sites on the Monongahela river. He was firmly impressed with the practicability of the supply of an ample quantity of water for river navigation by a system of reservoirs. He was anxious to see an appropriation made by the General Government, so that the United States engineers could make the necessary surveys. There were numerous available bodies of water that could be used as reservoirs, but the engineers must determine by actual surveys *how* they can be utilized. He thought the importance of these surveys should be pressed upon Congress.

VISITING LAKE CHATAUQUA.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Halliday were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be tendered the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for their generous offer of a special car for the use of the Commission to visit Lake Chatauqua and the head waters of the Allegheny river, but for want of time on the part of the Commission the offer is declined.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Thurston, Powers, Lieut. Mahan, of the Engineer Corps, and such other members as can attend, be appointed to visit Chatauqua and its neighborhood with a view to ascertain the practicability of establishing a reservoir or reservoirs in that vicinity, and present all facts connected with the subject at the next meeting of the Commission.

MAKING THE BOARD EFFICIENT.

In order to make the Board thoroughly efficient in every respect Mr. Thurston offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board is hereby requested to open a correspondence promptly with the members of the Board who have not heretofore attended the meetings with a view to obtaining the efficient co-operation of all the members of the Board; that he also be requested to correspond with the Governors of the seven Ohio Valley States, with a view to obtain the appointment of active, efficient members.

UTILIZING RESERVOIRS.

Mr. Joseph Walton offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to confer with Col. Merrill in regard to the reservoirs for the Ohio river, as to dredging, schutes, and the practicability of utilizing reservoirs.

The presentation of the above elicited considerable discussion. The Commission, General Powers said, was not an engineering Board, and he did not believe the engineers would give an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Halliday favored the Committee contemplated by the resolution, and thought it was eminently proper.

CONFERENCE WITH GEN. HUMPHRIES.

Mr. Thurston then offered the following as an addenda to Mr. Walton's resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to confer, by correspondence or otherwise, with the Secretary of War, through chief engineer, Gen. Humphries, with a view of obtaining from him the presentation to Congress, and recommendation of a plan for the improvement of the Ohio river best adapted to the wants of the country.

Both resolutions were adopted after some discussion.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that at the Cincinnati meeting several committees were appointed. He desired to know whether it was the wish of the Board to have those committees revised. It was decided to defer the matter until the next meeting of the Commission.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were announced by the Chair under the resolutions of Messrs. Walton and Thurston: Under Mr. Walton's resolution: W. P. Halliday, of Illinois, Chairman; D. N. Kennedy, of Tennessee; Robert Martin, of Ohio; Vincent Shickle, of Kentucky; Capt. John McClure, of West Virginia, and Jos. Walton, of Pennsylvania.

On Mr. Thurston's resolution: J. G. Peebles, of Ohio; A. G. Adams, Tennessee; Gen. Lart Noble, Indiana; Jas. Fackney, Illinois; John Means, Kentucky; Dr. J. F. Hale, West Virginia; Geo. H. Thurston, Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Mr. Peebles called up the question of the time and place of the next mee

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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

IF the new Constitution is adopted, Pennsylvania will hereafter have fifty State Senators. The Convention is still discussing the Legislative representation.

HONEST collections, says the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, have made the Internal Revenue receipts for the last fiscal year an aggregate $109,307,143. Honesty, as it is now-a-days, is entitled to credit for getting so much, but "Honesty" as it used to be would probably have returned at least $25,000,000 more.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

On the principle that it "takes a rogue to catch a rogue," the *Advertiser* may know just how much was lost, but honest men will see no reason to complain of the returns.

THE Constitutional Convention, if it pays any respect to public opinion, will not postpone the submission of the new Constitution to the people beyond October. We want to have the benefit of its provisions if they are adopted for our next State election, and to have a chance to test the proposed reforms, at the earliest possible moment. It should not, therefore, be delayed a moment longer than is necessary to put it in proper shape for presentation to the people.

Two handsomely printed pamphlets, in reference to the Cincinnati Exposition, were received yesterday. The first is a voluminous and very interesting report of the Exposition of 1872, and the second contains the rules and the premium list for the Exposition of 1873, which is to be held next September. The volumes are very complete in their information, and give much that is of especial interest to us at the present time just when a movement has been inaugurated for a like enterprise in our midst. We shall probably have occasion to refer to them again.

ITALY seems to be in earnest in the work of reform. The bill for the suppression of all religious corporations has passed the Senate by a very decided vote, and the King's signature is only needed now to make it a law; and that will be affixed without delay. To a fair minded American this measure may seem like going to something of an extreme, but to an Italian who has felt the oppression of the Jesuitical and Papal orders, and who has been a sufferer from their interference with the religious liberty and the governmental stability of his country, it seems only one of clearest justice.

THERE is now a very general feeling among our business men favorable to a Board of Trade, which augurs well for the success of the movement in hand looking toward such an organization for Pittsburgh. The advantages of such a Board if properly conducted, are so manifold and so valuable to the business community, that it seems rather strange that we have not already one vigorously maintained. The Board, when rightly managed, becomes a central meeting ground for merchants in all classes of trade, and the new comers and the old are thus brought into closer communion. Then, too, this intercourse, tends to promote a higher standard of Commercial integrity, in that as men become better acquainted, and have dealings with each other, they are the more impressed with the advantages of maintaining a high standard of commercial honor. Farther than that, business is facilitated, for what would perhaps require half a day by the present arrangement, could be disposed of in half an hour at the Board, where all the merchants meet. Our bankers for a long time held on their way without a Clearing House, but that institution is now essential to the harmony of our banking interests. And so a well regulated Board of Trade—where merchants can meet, learn prices, ascertain who want to buy, and who want to sell; where, indeed, the work of a day, as it is now, can be compressed into an hour or so—such an organization, we say, would soon become of incalculable benefit to the business interests of the city. We hope, therefore, that all our merchants will aid the movement with a hearty co-operation which will insure its success.

THE ELEVATION OF WOMAN.

The agitation of Woman Suffrage, as the great question underlying the elevation of woman in society and in business advantages, has, in our judgment, obscured what ought to be the real issue involved. It is a debatable question whether the conferment of suffrage would contribute to the general elevation of woman. Its advocates, of course, claim that suffrage is the philosopher's stone—the touch of which will transmute the dross of abuse, disfavor, and limited privilege into the gold of enlarged opportunity and respectful regard. We readily admit that much shrewd and pertinent argument is used to enforce this proposition—yet we are constrained to believe that much preliminary work may be successfully done in behalf of woman's elevation before the suffrage issue need be seriously discussed. In saying this, we neither affirm nor deny the correctness of the proposition above alluded to, but simply mean that it is, for the present, impracticable, and that, consequently, other forms of effort had better be given the precedence.

It is, possibly, hardly worth the time necessary, to discuss why there is so much popular prejudice against, or rather indifference to, woman suffrage. The fact cannot be disputed successfully. There is a prevalent impression, among women as well as men, that the domestic duties belong peculiarly to women, and that there is something about politics,—its intriguery, roughness, drinking, smoking and profanity, that make it particularly unsuitable for the commingling of women. Grant that women can elevate and improve the tone of political morals, and it still is true that there are hundreds of thousands, who would shrink from having wives and mothers go through the filth, in order to perform the work of purification. But all that is claimed, in this particular, is not so readily granted. It is instanced that when women fall from virtue, they are shameless as compared with men. Their abandonment of all pretence to virtue, is apt to be open, bodies, notorious. Consequently, it is argued, if women should, in place of reforming political morals, become tainted with the prevalent immorality,—if they should, as a majority, turn toward vice rather than virtue,—the result would be particularly disastrous.

But politics aside—and there is still room for labor in behalf of the elevation of women in point of intelligence, and opportunity in life. The great need of the age, is to provide for the intellectual betterment of *married* women. As a rule, we incline to think, young girls have about as good educational opportunities as do young men. Parents, in providing for the education of their children, do not usually make any discrimination, as regards sex. The exceptions to the rule are when the sons are educated for a profession. But it is very general for young ladies to be well instructed in the solid branches of study, and to be fairly furnished with instruction in what are called the ornamental branches. But once married, and the tendency in this country is for them to devote themselves to domestic duties—and soon burdened with the care of families, they lose taste for intellectual pursuits, and even abandon social visitations, and out door exercise, and sink, in consequence, into physical and mental decay.

It has been often remarked that while, in certain cases, a man and wife were apparently well mated, in point of intelligence and culture, after a decade of years, the husband has apparently outgrown the wife in these respects. The reason is clear and palpable. While the wife has been weakened by the sedentary character of her life, borne down with children, and blunted by the eternal sameness of her round of avocations, the husband has been continually active in an ever changing sphere of life, and by virtue of his contact with the fresh faces and minds, has been growing and brightening. Hence he seems more intelligent, in mind, has more polish of manners, and appears, in many ways, to better advantage than his wife. Nasby, in his poem and lecture, "Hannah Jane," gives an extreme representation of what is a very general fact. We doubt whether it is very generally true that men are willing to oppress their wives with labor and poverty, in order to gain a selfish prominence, but that women are thoughtlessly permitted to suffer and retrograde and sink, is, we believe, too generally true.

We do not invite attention to this subject so much with the view of suggesting a method of reform, as to call the attention of the reformers to two very important points: 1. That while what we state above continues to be true, they cannot expect the married women of the country to greatly aid them in their enterprises. It is significant that few married women, having families, are active suffrage agitators. 2. That here is an opportunity for real, practical reform, which once effected, will of itself promote suffrage. We do not believe there is, at this time, in the country, much hostility to suffrage. Men and women are alike indifferent to it,—the men because it is not their question; the women because of the burdens they now sustain. Do not our suffrage ladies think they will promote their cause more by elevating the married women of their country from their depressed condition? We do.

THE fishery question, between our Government and that of Great Britain, as represented by Canada, has been amicably settled, and the Secretary of the Treasury has issued his circular to Collectors, stating that the new regulations will go into effect on July 1st, 1873, in accordance with the articles of the Treaty of Washington relating thereto. The articles of the Treaty referred to in the circular comprise the following subjects:

"Article 18 permits United States Fishermen to take, cure and dry fish of all kinds except shell fish, in British waters of North America, for ten years, and for two years thereafter if either party gives notice that the article shall terminate. This fishing refers only to deep sea fishing, and does not give our fishermen the right to catch fish at the salmon or shad fisheries, or in rivers, or the mouth of rivers, which places are exclusively for British fishermen. Article 19 specifies that the rights granted in article 18 apply north of the thirty-ninth parallel, and is not restricted to any distance from shore. Article 20 specifies the reserved fishing grounds (above stated), as designated by the commissioners under the treaty of 1854. Article 21 agrees that for the term of years the treaty continues, all fish oil, and fish of all kinds except those taken in inland waters, and fish preserved in oil, the produce of United States or British fishermen, shall be admitted into each country free of duty. Article 23 provides for commissioners, who shall determine if the privileges granted by Great Britain is greater than those granted British fishermen, and the amount of award which shall be paid, if any; and also when and how such award shall be paid. Articles 23, 24 and 25 specify the manner of selection of the commissioners provided for by article 22, and determines mode of procedure on their part. Article 30 relates to the carrying of merchandise, in bond, through the United States of British goods, and through Canada of United States goods and merchandise, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the two Governments; and that no export duties shall be charged or exacted by either government.

STATE NEWS.

COLORADO bug in Moultrie.

UNIFORMED POLICE in Altoona.

WHEAT in Westmoreland looks well.

OIL CITY is to have a new barrel factory.

BUTLER talks of starting a Y. M. C. A. Good idea.

BRIGELAND'S health until lull regimen, is being restored.

THE oil excitement has broken out again in Greene County.

COMMENCEMENT exercises at Washington and Jefferson next week.

ROBERT HITTON sits an otter in Washington county last week, and it died.

THE constable goes after recalcitrant Councilmen on meeting days in Johnstown.

THE First Presbyterian Church, Washington, has a new pipe organ that cost $1,100.

THE Susquehanna Iron Company of Columbia will hereafter have semi-monthly pay days.

SHARON is longing for a fire. The "boys" want to try the new engine which cost $6 400.

MR T. W. SHOEMAKER, near Ebensburg, Pa., had thirteen sheep killed by two dogs one day recently.

A JOHNSTOWN lothario married another girl, and the constable, with authority from the first one, is on his trail.

THE fields of grass look exceedingly green says the Holiday's *Register* man—almost as green as himself he should have added.

BURGLARS "screwbarred" the door of Benton & Wayle's store, in Johnstown, Tuesday morning, and gaining entrance secured two revolvers.

A BUTLER boy is so bright that his mother has to fix her maternal gaze upon him through a smoked glass. He's a brilliant contrast to the remainder.

AND now the Fulton *Republican* claims that Captain Jack was once a resident of McConnellsburg, and is a son of Jack Jones, formerly of that place.

SIXTY people left Wilkesbarre last week part of Wyoming colony—for Fort Hays, Kansas. Fifty-three more will leave for the same destination next month.

THE *Derrick* pathetically beseeches the people of Oil City to each buy a lot in the new cemetery, just to encourage the enterprise. The people would rather not.

THE wife of General James Pierce, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, has given $10,000 toward the endowment of a second Warren Professorship at Butchell College, Ohio.

THE Sharpsville *Advertiser* man is sharp—in his appetite—for he gives notice to victims of marriage occasions to send along the cake if they desire the event to be noticed.

JOSEPH RETMOND, of Cecil township, Washington county, met with an accident last week while getting off a train, that resulted in death. He was one of Fremont's Rangers in his early days.

MODOC CITY is the name of a new town situated about half a mile south of the Troutman well. Capt. Jack, a red headed youth, stands in the doorway of one of the buildings and smiles as the people pass by.

WE'VE found out why the ladies wear the high French heels. Their hair is drawn up so tight over their heads that they can't get their heels to the ground, so they have to block up under 'em.—*Oil City Derrick.*

AN Erie Romeo threatened to sacrifice himself to the cruel waves of the lake if his Juliet did not immediately "name the day." Juliet was up to the sport, however, and bet her new parasol that he wouldn't,—and she won.

THE rains of the past ten days have revived the different grain crops wonderfully, and an average harvest is now expected. The apple and peach crop will not be so large as last year, but there will be enough and to spare.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

THE *Village Record*, Westchester, announces that a "Melanotypes Erythrocephalus" has been observed in the park; and then, lest this pernicious name should frighten away all the women and children, explains that the monster in question is only the red headed wood-pecker.

LAST winter Mr. Hattie Davenport, wife of Flower Davenport, of Albion, Erie county, had a presentiment that she was to die and be buried with her then unborn child. On Friday last she was delivered of a child which lived but a few hours. She would not allow the child to be buried, stating that she wished to have it kept until her own burial. Singularly she departed her life on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The funeral of the mother and child took place last Tuesday.

THE continued absence of copious showers of rain is causing widespread complaint among the farmers of Washington county. Wheat and rye continues to grow and promise well, but the grass is becoming stunted, and unless we have rain at an early date the hay crop will be short. Oats are short for the time, and corn has not taken a vigorous growth at all. Indeed it is not often, too late in the season, that the corn fields present so bare and barren an appearance as at this time. Rain is anxiously looked for.—*Washington Reporter.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE real estate transfers in Louisville for last week amounted to $99,357.

THE first half of this year will show about 150,000 foreign immigrants arrived at New York.

THE Carrie paper mill at South Hadley Falls, was almost entirely burned on Thursday morning. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

A CORRESPONDENT thinks that Captain Jack's appearance might have been improved if he had been washed before he was ironed.

A WYOMING female lawyer lately argued for the plaintiff a case wherein her husband was defendant, and carried it against him.

THE Boston *Globe* asks: "If a Miss is as good as a mile, how good is a Mrs.?" If she is a widow, she may be good for a league perhaps.

WHAT more precious thing can a man have, asks the New York *Tribune*, than the first love of an innocent girl—with an undivided interest in fourteen boulevard lots?

AN orphan, under age, married his female guardian the other day, and was compelled to get her written consent to his marriage before the wedding could take place.

IT is said that one of the elder Bennett's instructions to his reporters was: "Be sure the thing has happened, then write it up with all the sensation you can muster."

AN Illinois paper furnishes the suggestion that an edition of the Bible shall be prepared for public schools, with all the parts left out about the interpretation of which sects differ.

A DISPATCH from the Great Eastern, dated on Wednesday noon, reports 443 miles of cable paid out. The Great Eastern was then in latitude 53 deg. 20 min., longitude 20 deg. 30 min.

THREE incorrigible bachelors in Indiana have made up a purse of $100 to procure a silver tea set, to be awarded to the ugliest woman on exhibition, willing or unwilling, at the Knox County Fair.

THE mining industry of Nevada was more productive in 1872 than in any former year, the value of the bullion produced being estimated at $25,500,000. The Comstock mines alone yielded $12,000,000 of that amount.

IN the gold valued at $150,000,000 which is being gradually melted and coined in Germany, there are 193,184 ounces of American eagles and 273,289 ounces of gold Napoleons. The American eagles were obtained in England.

A GENTLEMAN describing a wedding the other day, got off the following extraordinary sentence in regard to the bride: "In regard to her bony face the twin roses and beauty shown." He probably meant to say bonny, but—"the careless printers."

A CORRESPONDENT at Brussels telegraphs that the Belgian Government has refused General Cluseret, the French Communist, a safe conduct into Belgium, and further informed him that if he came into the country he would be arrested and surrendered to the French authorities.

MISS AMANDA SMITH, aged 22, hanged herself in the barn of Robert Hash, Indianapolis, where she had been living, while the other members of the family were at church. On returning from church, Mr. Hash found her dead. She was a respectable young lady, and had been a school teacher.

BOSTONIANS are making great ado about an exhibition of rhododendrons. One is called the "Colossus of Rhodes;" others are spoken of as brilliant members of the "Little Rhody" family —in honor perhaps, of the bright little State of Rhode Island, which is just about big enough for a medium sized flower garden.

IN addition to her lumber and lead, Wisconsin furnishes a large quantity of iron ore. Full work in the geological survey, authorized by the last Legislature, to commence in the iron region of the northwestern part of the State, will commence shortly. The northern portion of Wisconsin is rich in minerals, and their development has hardly commenced.

REV. LAMPE, of Wheeling, pastor of Zion's church and teacher of German in the public schools, was arrested on Wednesday for attempted rape on a young girl twelve years of age, one of his scholars. He denies the charge, and gave bail for his appearance. Parties cognizant are about equally divided as to his guilt or not.

THE suit to recover damages on account of the alleged unsoundness of the trotting mare Nonesuch, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the damages being laid at five thousand dollars. Nonesuch, when bought by the plaintiff, was warranted to be sound, but proved to be a cribber, but cribbing, the defense maintained, was a habit and not unsoundness.

AFTER all, West, the murderer of the negro in Delaware, may reach the scaffold. He is now held on the charge of arson, and if convicted will be hung, for the penalty of arson in little Delaware is death. It may be that the jury will look upon this crime as greater than that of killing, skinning cutting up, and burning a man who happened to be "only a nigger."—*Phila. Press.*

THE Washington and Lee University in Virginia has received from Kentucky $25,000 for the endowment of a chair of history and political economy. Missouri has subscribed nearly $50,000 for a chair of applied chemistry; Texas has $27,600 for the chair of modern languages; and Texas $25,000 for one of applied mathematics. Each professorship bears the name of the State endowing it. Last year the university received nearly $100,000 in bequests and donations.

PASSING through Westminster Abbey twenty years ago, I remember to have noticed, on the tomb of Major Andre an *alto relievo* composition containing the figure of Washington, the head of which had been knocked off. Since that time some one—an indignant American, perhaps—has avenged the insult by knocking off the head of Andre. Both are now restored, each figure showing on its neck the marks of decapitation.—*Correspondent New York Evening Post.*

INCLUDING two Indians killed by the explosion of a shell from which they undertook to extract the powder, there were eight Indians in all killed during the war with the Modocs in the Lava Beds. At least that is the whole number as near as an intelligent correspondent, who has been over the ground, can make out. At this rate, had Captain Jack had a supply of ammunition and provisions to hold out, he could have used up a moderate sized army before the last of his warriors would have been exterminated. Still, it must be remembered, saying nothing of bad management by Gillem, Wheaton, and Mason, that there never was a more difficult position to assail, nor one more easily defended, than that which Captain Jack held and retained against vast odds for so long a time.

MORTCARY statistics show that the popular notion that negroes are more able than the whites to resist the attacks of malarious diseases is erroneous. In Alabama the rates are nearly equal, 521 000 whites to 475,000 negroes, yet the last census shows that while there were 4,500 deaths among the whites, there were 6,000 among the negroes. The measles carried off 231 negroes to 122 whites; the typhoid fever 197 negroes to 2-7 whites; while remittient and intermittent fevers took 442 negroes to 298 whites. Pneumonia was especially fatal to the colored race, 988 fatal cases of it having occurred to 498 among the whites. The same facts are noticeable in regard to the ravages of malarious fevers, consumption, pneumonia and general diseases in Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern States.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THE fisheries of Alaska are attracting attention as a profitable investment of capital, and as suitable for the formation of colonies. The chief localities lie in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands, which, forming a chain of many islands stretching out into the North Pacific, form a breakwater to the sea of Kamschatka. These islands lie across the warm ocean current known as the Japan stream, and the included sea is filled with multitudes of marine animals and fishes. The two small islands of St. Paul's and St. Georges are now leased at a yearly rent of $55,000, and a tax of $3 on the skin of each seal caught is imposed. The annual export of seal skins to New York and San Francisco now amount in number to 100,000. It is also believed that by judicious management, the sea cows, which have long since been driven north of Behring's Straits, may be induced to return to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. These enormous marine animals weigh often over 20,000 pounds, and are the source of great profit.

POLITICAL.

THE Washington *Chronicle* denies that Speaker Blaine has purchased an interest in that newspaper "with the view to a candidacy for the Presidency."

THE Meadville *Journal* is requested to say that there is no ground for the rumor that A. B. Richmond is not a *bona fide* candidate for the State Senate. On the contrary it says "we are authorized to announce that he will put forth his best efforts to secure the nomination."

THE Democrats of Butler county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. J. S. Luck and William S. Ziegler, Esq.; Treasurer, Lewis Roth, Esq.; County Commissioner, John Whitmire, Esq.; Jury Commissioner, John M. McCandless, Esq.; Auditor, John Martin.

THE Republicans of Washington county have put the following ticket into the field: Assembly, Jonathan Allison; Treasurer, J. C. French; Sheriff, David Hart; Commissioner, Alexander McCleery; Jury Commissioner, W. H. Grable; Director of Poor, Ralph Vankirk; Auditor, D. L. Howell.

IT is said to be a common practice in Washington to favor the Congressmen who own property there, in the levy of taxes and special assessments, in order to silence criticism on the reckless extravagance of the Washington municipal ring. It is now stated that the Senators and members who keep horses in the stables are not charged anything for gas. If this is true, the people of Washington treat Congressmen a great deal better than Congressmen treat the people.—*Washington Tribune.*

AT the Washington County Republican Convention, on Monday last, the following ticket was nominated: Assembly—Jonathan Allison, Chariters; Treasurer—Capt. J. C. French, Morris; Commissioner—A. M. M'Cleery, West Finley; Sheriff—David Hart, Canonsburg; Jury Commissioner—W. H. Grable, Beallsville; Auditor—D. L. Howell, Bentleysville; Director Poor—E. Vankirk, West Bethl; Legislative Conferees—Dr. J. W. Alexander, William Kidd, John Hall; Delegates to State Convention—Hon. Demas Lotherman, Hon. J. H. Vankirk, Capt. Jos. D'V. Hazzard.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, consecutively semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Ferry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKibbin, secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hasm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harrison, Robert [illegible], Christopher Zug.

JOHN F. [illegible], solicitor.

PERSONAL.

DARWIN will spend the Summer in France.

DION PEATT is to write the life of Gen. Joe Hooker.

FISK is said to regard November of 1876 with thoughtful interest.

SPURGEON is called the advocate of "jocular religion and comic salvation."

FATHER HYACINTHE has declined the invitation of the Old Catholics of Geneva to become their pastor.

A MARBLE statue of Ethan Allen will be erected in Burlington, Vt., July 4. Oration by L. E. Chittenden, of New York.

"MACKENZIE" is the way to spell the Colonel's name who crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the bandit—not "McKenzie."

MRS. LUMB the Wisconsin poisoner, has been taken to the State Prison at Waupun. Her sentence is life imprisonment, the first day in each year solitary.

MYERS, General Passenger Agent of the Fort Wayne [illegible] and the Cleveland & [illegible] roads, has taken up his residence in Canton, Ohio, again.

THE wife of Governor Claflin has tendered to Vice President Wilson the use of her Summer cottage at Cohasset, Mass., that he may there rest and recuperate during the warm season.

LORD DERBY, in a recent letter, is very severe on Englishmen for their diligent and senseless extravagance in foreign travel. He softens his stroke, however, by saying that American tourists make themselves more ridiculous.

MR. PENDLETON'S successor, Senator Ingalls, gave the address before the Kansas University June 11. His subject was the relation of higher education to the politics and economy of the State, and he talked sensibly if not eloquently.

THE most encouraging report of Senator Sumner's condition comes from Washington. He uses but little medicine, suffers no longer from pains in the head and spine, sleeps well, and is fast becoming able to take physical and mental exercise without fatigue.

THE credit of originating the "Grange" movement is claimed by Mr. Porte Welch, of the Oskaloosa (Ia.) *Reform Leader*, who asserts that he suggested all the principles on which it was founded, and the policy by which it is guided, as long ago as 1869.

A MEDICAL commission appointed by Governor Washburn to examine into the mental condition of Albert H. Smith, the convicted murderer at Westfield, Massachusetts, reported on Saturday that he was sane. He will accordingly be hanged on the 27th inst.

DR. DAVID PAGE SMITH of Springfield, Mass., has been nominated for the Yale Professorship of "The Theory and Practice of Medicine" by the Joint Committee of Nominations of the Connecticut Medical Society and the Corporation of Yale. Edward Orton has been made President of the Ohio Agricultural College. The Chair of Geology, Zoology, and Botany of Michigan University, lately deserted by President Winchell, has been filled by Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, brother of J. W. Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey.

IT may interest our readers to know that Henry Bergh, the celebrated president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is strongly in favor of the whipping post for human beings. He resided in Turkey and Russia for some time, and was there told that the man who was once whipped or bastinadoed for a crime rarely ever repeated it. That may be true, but in the State or country which practices the custom loses more by the brutal and disgusting punishment than it can possibly gain. I would like Delaware half a century to outlive the bad reputation she has gained by this one social custom.

THERE is a model old man described by a Peoria newspaper. He hasn't taken a bit of care of himself. He chewed tobacco for sixty years, and got fat on it. He drank hard for twenty-five years, and got younger every day. His eye-sight is so good that he reads his newspaper by moonlight through a microscope inverted to make the type small enough for his peculiar vision. He walks every morning four miles for his drinks before breakfast; he chops a cord of wood between each meal; he has tried to die of old age thirteen times, and failed every time. He attends to the wants of an old and feeble grandson, and superintends the funerals of his posterity with great care and decency.

The New Dollar.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, Dr. H. R. Linderman, have fixed upon the devices for the new silver trade dollar authorized by the Coinage act of 1873, seven different sets of devices, prepared by the Philadelphia Mint, being submitted. The one adopted has for its obverse a female figure seated on a bale of cotton and extending the right hand, grasping an olive branch, toward the open sea. In the left hand is a scroll, bearing the word "Liberty," and on the face of the device is the motto, "In God we trust." The date of the coinage (1873) appears upon the obverse, together with the bale of thirteen stars. The reverse is the figure of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America," and the motto "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The weight and fineness, with the words "Trade Dollar," are also appropriately inscribed on the reverse. The working dies are nearly or quite completed at the Philadelphia Mint, and the coins are expected to be ready in a very short time. Already there has been deposited in New York upward of a million of dollars to be exchanged for the new dollar, and this will be the first requisition filled. It is understood they will be shipped immediately to China and Japan.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

To the Heads of Families.

You will observe that the few lines here are written on behalf of a medicine of great value, called DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. There are thousands within our knowledge who have used it not only for Consumption, but for various other chronic diseases, with the most marked benefit, and in most cases resulting in a complete restoration to health. There is nothing at all strange about this. Dr. Keyser is a thoroughly educated physician; he has devoted the greatest part of his life to the study of lung disease, and having cures him of, like a true philanthropist, goes to work to cure his fellow men. His cures are numerous, and may be found in every direction, both in and around the city of Pittsburgh.

The treatise which he has published is full of valuable matter to the sick and to the well; the former can read it as a guide to their restoration to health, while the latter can use it to prevent them from falling into incurable sickness. It can be had free by addressing him at his medical office, 167 Liberty street.

MAGNETIC WATER.

STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
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Cures Paralysis, Rheumatism Neuralgia, all Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Dyspepsia, and regulates the bowels, cleanses the Blood, imparts Life and Vitality to the digestive organs, and invigorates the whole nervous system.

Sold only at JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets. jel6

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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Real Llama Points, Berthas, Sacques and Capes, the choicest styles of the season, in great variety, at our usual

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Suits, Suits, Suits,

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The very latest designs in the different and most desirable fabrics. PRICES REDUCED.

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Dolmans, Octolans, &c.

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165, 167 and 169
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ERWIN'S

New Dress Goods!

Large Assortment.

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All the New Shades.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL AND COMPLETE.

A Splendid Assortment of DRESS GOODS in every Department, from 12 1-2 cents to $1.00 per yard.

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At all Prices, from $3.75 to $25.

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CHEAP AND
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BLACK SILKS,

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BLACK ALPACAS,

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Plain Suitings in all Colors,

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With a full assortment of popular

SHAWLS,
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WHITE GOODS,
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GRENADINES,

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CELEBRATED
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lbs., 1-3's and Double Thick 5's.

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Sheeting, all widths; Pillow Casing, Towels, Toweling, Quilts. Table and Piano Covers.

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CORNICES, SHADES,

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Black Llama and English

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Llama Lace Sacques at $ 8 00.
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Llama Lace Sacques at 17 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 18 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 20 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 25 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 28 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 30 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 33 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 35 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 37 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 40 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 45 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 50 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 55 00.
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Llama Lace Sacques at 60 00.
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At greatly reduced prices.

Llama Lace Fichus, Capes, Sashes and Berthas.
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Black English Thread Lace Points at much less than real value.
Black English Thread Lace Berthas.
Pique Silk Scarfs, Veils and Fichus.
Black Thread Laces, from narrow to Flouncing widths.

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A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in

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FIERY FURNACE,

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Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
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Fine and Common Enameled Grate

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment. Those desiring investments will find it to their advantage to call and examine these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for the pecuniary consideration attaching to the investment.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and thereby increase their income, can have the same already invested in other less profitable sec rities, will do well to examine the merits of the abo ve Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

The local money market continues quiet and unchanged in nearly every particular. The general tone of the market remains easy and comfortable, and first class borrowers find little or no trouble in securing all necessary accommodation. Rates remain at about last quotations, 6@10 ₱ cent. for best paper. There is no change to notice in local securities. Real estate is still quite brisk, a great deal changing hands every day

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Gold	111	111¼
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	122¾	123¼
" 5-20—1862	118¾	118¾
" 1-20— "	117¾	117¾
" " 1865	117¾	117¾
" " 1865 new.	120	120
" " 1867	121	121
" " 1868—coupons.	120¾	120¾
10-40s.	112¾	112¾
10-40s—coupons.	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	112	114

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	62¾	63¼
R. R. & R.	97¾	97¾
C. C. & I. C.	57	57
Pt. Paul	51¾	50¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾
North Western Common	77	73¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97
Pacific Mail	38¾	38
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¾
Ulton Pacific	24¾	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	67¾	67
Fort Wayne	92	91¾
Harlem	122	120¾
Chicago & Alton	109¾	109¾
Adams Express	91¾	91¾
American Express	61	61
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
Panama	111¾	111¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	81¾	81¾
I. C.		109

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 28 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock in the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	98¾	98¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124	124¾
Oil Creek	29¾	28¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	21¾	24½
Penna. Receipts	54¾	54¾
Pittsburgh	74	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	95¾	95¾
Central Transportation	46	46

Rates for Government Philadelphia are weak. Call money is quoted at 6@6 ₱ cent., and on time at 7@8 ₱ cent., the latter agure with gilt-edged stocks and small and weak names. Stock is offered in small and weak names. Stock is offered in small lots at 6½, and 65, new, at 66, and 66½ for 1881 registered sold at 66½@66¾, the latter for coupons. Lehigh Valley sold at 61, Lehigh Navigation at 64¾, Little Schuylkill at 43¾, and a small lot of Catawissa preferred at 25. Penna bid for at 54¾. Credit Posé for United Companies of New Jersey, and 143¾ for Lehigh Navigation.

The act of March 3, 1869, requiring specific returns to be made of the dividends and net earnings of the national banks after the declaration of each dividend. From these returns the following statement has been prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency, exhibiting the average capital and surplus, total dividends and total earnings of the national banks, with the ratio of dividends and earnings to the capital and surplus for each half year, commencing March 1, 1869, and ending Sept. 1, 1872:

Six Months Ending	Number of Banks.	Average Capital.	Surplus.	Total Net Earnings.	Dividends.
Aug. 31, 1869	1,437	$401,480,000	$66,767,000	$37,284,000	18
Feb. 28, 1870	1,484	414,000,000	67,000,000	38,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1870	1,541	426,117,000	67,000,000	39,000,000	18
Feb. 28, 1871	1,615	439,000,000	68,000,000	39,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1871	1,653	445,000,000	68,000,000	39,000,000	18
Feb. 29, 1872	1,768	466,000,000	69,000,000	40,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1872	1,853	484,000,000	70,000,000	41,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1872	1,853	484,000,000	70,000,000	39,572,000	18

The amount of loanable funds in Chicago is more than double the bonds of all parties. The leading moneyed institution class A No 1, hence, the market is easy at 8@9 cent. ₱ annum on gratt and mercantile paper, and at 7@8 ₱ cent. on call loans.

At St. Louis rates for money rule nominally at 8 and 10 ₱ cent., but favors are granted at even inside figures. There are about the usual business transactions over the counter. Deposits are fair, but not heavy, and local checking was fairly active.

The money market in Cincinnati is very quiet, and the general tone unchanged from our last report. Currency is in good supply, and the banks are accommodating their depositors at 8@ 10 ₱ cent. on good mercantile paper. Private capitalists are seeking investments for the summer months, that money in the open market on approved names can be had without difficulty at 8@10 ₱ cent. Money on mortgages, city property, 1 to 5 years, 10 ₱ cent., and in some instances transactions are made at 9 per cent.

There was considerable improvement in the volume of business transacted at the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Railroad stocks were quiet; Baltimore and Ohio were steady at 81¾ bid, but Northern Central was dull and 3-5 off; a sale of 10 shares at 48¾. In railroad bonds the sales were $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1880s at 98, business 2 days, without interest. $500 do. do. at 99, regular way. $1,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s at 90¾.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1873.

Money was easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling was quiet and steady at 109¾ for sixty days and 110¾ for sight. Gold opened at 110, and was firm until the Government sale, when the market broke down to 110¾, but rallied at the close to 111¼@111¾. It was brought that the clique would buy the Government gold, but they were sellers at the lowest prices. Loans to-day were 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. Treasury disbursements $61,000. Governments generally heavy, in sympathy with gold. State bonds were dull and weak. Railroad bonds dull. After the first call the whole list declined from ¼ to 1 per cent., and will be active at an improved price. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. Reports from Washington to the effect that the President had received from the former Company and satisfaction in regard to the issue of bonds by the latter caused a pressure to sell, but were not borne out by facts. The largest dealings were in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore and Ohio's. The market closed with a slight rally, but dull at about the opening figures. Boston Mail Directors met to-day and discussed the financial condition of the Company, but adjourned till to-morrow without taking any action. It is stated that there is no issue of bonds.

The following are the closing specific returns to be made of the dividends and net earnings of the national banks after the declaration of each dividend. From these returns the following statement has been prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency, exhibiting the average capital and surplus, total dividends and total earnings of the national banks, with the ratio of dividends and earnings to the capital and surplus for each half year, commencing March 1, 1869, and ending Sept. 1, 1872:

Six Months Ending	Number of Banks.	Average Capital.	Surplus.	Total Net Earnings.	Dividends.
Aug. 31, 1869	1,437	$401,480,000	$66,767,000	$37,284,000	18
Feb. 28, 1870	1,484	414,000,000	67,000,000	38,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1870	1,541	426,117,000	67,000,000	39,000,000	18
Feb. 28, 1871	1,615	439,000,000	68,000,000	39,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1871	1,653	445,000,000	68,000,000	39,000,000	18
Feb. 29, 1872	1,768	466,000,000	69,000,000	40,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1872	1,853	484,000,000	70,000,000	41,000,000	18
Aug. 31, 1872	1,853	484,000,000	70,000,000	39,572,000	18

The amount of loanable funds in Chicago is more than double the bonds of all parties. The leading moneyed institution class A No 1, hence, the market is easy at 8@9 cent. ₱ annum on gratt and mercantile paper, and at 7@8 ₱ cent. on call loans.

At St. Louis rates for money rule nominally at 8 and 10 ₱ cent., but favors are granted at even inside figures. There are about the usual business transactions over the counter. Deposits are fair, but not heavy, and local checking was fairly active.

The money market in Cincinnati is very quiet, and the general tone unchanged from our last report. Currency is in good supply, and the banks are accommodating their depositors at 8@ 10 ₱ cent. on good mercantile paper. Private capitalists are seeking investments for the summer months, that money in the open market on approved names can be had without difficulty at 8@10 ₱ cent. Money on mortgages, city property, 1 to 5 years, 10 ₱ cent., and in some instances transactions are made at 9 per cent.

There was considerable improvement in the volume of business transacted at the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Railroad stocks were quiet; Baltimore and Ohio were steady at 81¾ bid, but Northern Central was dull and 3-5 off; a sale of 10 shares at 48¾. In railroad bonds the sales were $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1880s at 98, business 2 days, without interest. $500 do. do. at 99, regular way. $1,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s at 90¾.

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PARIS, June 18.—Rentes 86f 10c. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week $20,000. Gold in bars at 1f per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 20, 1873.

APPLES—The demand continues light, and the season will soon be over; prices are without quotable change. $3 to $4 per brl, for fair to choice.

BUTTER—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, at 22@23 for common, 24@25 for good to prime. The consumption is very much curtailed by the hot weather, and then it is coming in in bad condition.

BEANS—The supply continues light, but there is not much inquiry, prices are without change in quotable change, $2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BROOM CORN—Light arrivals continue light, and with considerable inquiry, and a very limited supply, prices are strong at the recent advances, 5½@6 ₱ accord to quality.

CHEESE—Continues to come in freely, and as the market is well supplied, prices are easier, and we reduce our quotations to 11@12c for Prime Ohio Factory to the trade, and 12½@13 in a jobbing way. Low grade cheese hard to sell at any price

CANNED GOODS—There are some orders coming in from the country, but the city trade is very light; no changes in prices. We quote Tomatoes, $2 ₱ dozen. Wisdom's Corn, $2.00@3 Tomatoes $2.00@2.50

COUNTRY BACON—Is dull, as it always is in hot weather, but prices are without quotable change. Sides 8@8c; Clear Sides, 7½@7¾. Hams 9@10. Canvas Lard, 8@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull—there is little or no trade in it. Peaches, halves, 5½@6c; mixed and quarters, 4@5. Apples, 3@4. Blackberries, 8@10. Sweet Cherries, 15@16. Sour, 6@7.

EGGS—Continue dull, and prices have still further declined, may be quoted at 18@19.

FLOUR—Is generally in good supply and active, and notwithstanding the arrivals are only moderate stocks are being accumulated, and prices are a shade weak but without quotable change. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $7.50@8.00 for XX to XXX family, and $8.25@8.50 for fancy, and $8.75 for western red winter wheat. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Dealers report a fair demand for corn in reporting the market as being very dull, and, in addition, in very unsatisfactory condition; the demand is restricted and will continue so as long as holders of oats keep dropping, as buyers will carry just as much as they can help, and it is stated that the lowest notch has been about reached. The receipts of Wheat, although not large, are fully up to the demand, and prices are firm, but without quotable change; red winter, $1.00@ 1.30, white 5 to 7c per bushel additional—there is nothing doing in spring. Corn is in good supply and dull, and it is doubtful whether any considerable quantity could be sold at that figure. Oats are in good supply and dull, and we consider it low in excess of present requirements and prices continue weak, although some dealers begin to think that the bottom is reached, and that it will be fairly quoted at 43@45c for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is quiet and nominally unchanged at 45@47c. Rye is dull at 75@80c. There is little or no call for Rye and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 85@95.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for the leading staples, and business seems to be fully as brisk as it usually is at this particular time. Our advices from the seaboard cities report coffees very quiet but importers are still impressed with the belief that they are masters of the situation, and refuse any concession to make concessions in order to effect sales. Sugars, both raw and refined, are quoted weak, but prices are unchanged. Choice New Orleans Molasses, although not much inquired for, are firmer.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65c other grades ranging from 60 to 45, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c prime, 8¾ Patna, 8@ 8½c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@75c Prime 70@72.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25c Good to Prime, 22½@ 23½c. fair 21@22½c. Old Government Java, 30c; other Javas, 28@32c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 25c. Roasted Java, 30c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10½; C, 10c; Extra C, 9½c; C Yellow, 10½; Circle C, 9½; Lower grades, 9@10.

HAY—With continued liberal receipts of baled hay, unimportant in the demand, the offerings are steadily accumulating and the market is very dull and drooping; we reduce our quotations to $23@24. Hay has been sold here all of the past few days at $20@22, that cost $28 to $30.

POTATOES—Both old and new are in light supply to day, and prices ruled higher. Prime old Peach Blows may be quoted at $1 per bushel, in a jobbing way, and new crop at $2@2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 65 to 75 cents per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lb 13½c. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12½c. Sugar cured Dried Beef, 13c. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Sounders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Hams, 12½@13c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl. Prime Leaf Lard, in tres, 9½c. Refined Lard, in tres, 9½c. Do. in 50 lb cans, 10¼c. Do. bbls, 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c. do. in 5 lb. 13½c. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 15.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed continues scarce and sells promptly at $2.32½@2.37½ per bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 94@ 96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

Trade was again fairly active, which is evident from the fact that notwithstanding the large arrivals, the yards were pretty well cleared this afternoon; prices, as compared with yesterday, were without quotable change, but fully 5 lower than this day week. The advices from the east were rather more encouraging, which was not without its effect, notwithstanding there is little or no demand for shipment to New York, and, upon the whole the market has turned out better than was expected at the meeting the reduced prices having stimulated buyers to take hold, and as there was a full attendance, the demand was larger than it has been for some weeks. Extra 1,400 steers quotable at 6,40@6,50; 1,300, same kind, 6,25@6,30; 1,200@1,250, 5½@6c; 1,100@1,150 do, 5½@5¾c. Cattle rated in good, there is more inquiry for nice, fat, smooth 1,050 @1,150 than any other kind, and these grades may be quoted at 5¾@6, and the bulk of the cattle were sold within this range. There are not so many heavy cattle offering, but the supply is still fully up to the demand.

HOGS

There has been a perceptible change in the hog market within the past 24 hours; while there has been no increase in the supply, prices have declined 20 to 25c ₱ cwt, in consequence of a decline in Chicago. We now quote fair to prime Yorkers at 7,25@7,40; good Philadelphias at 7,40@ 7,50@7,55, although there were sales early in the day at 8c. We are governed a good deal by Chicago; whenever it is more profitable to consider it in excess of present requirements and prices continue weak, although some dealers begin to think that the bottom is reached, and that it will be fairly quoted at 43@45c for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is quiet and nominally unchanged at 45@47c. Rye is dull at 75@80c. There is little or no call for Rye and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 85@95.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for the leading staples, and business seems to be fully as brisk as it usually is at this particular time. Our advices from the seaboard cities report coffees very quiet but importers are still impressed with the belief that they are masters of the situation, and refuse any concession to make concessions in order to effect sales. Sugars, both raw and refined, are quoted weak, but prices are unchanged. Choice New Orleans Molasses, although not much inquired for, are firmer.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65 other grades ranging from 60 to 45, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Coup De Soliel.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a boy named Nichols, aged about ten years, was overcome by the heat in one of the recitation rooms of the First Ward school house, Allegheny, and rendered insensible. Medical aid was summoned, and after several hours working with him, he was restored to consciousness, and taken to his home.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the National Line steamer Greece, at Queenstown; Great Western Line steamer Arragon, at Bristol; Anchor Line steamer India, at Moville; Inman Line steamer City of New York, at Queenstown, and the Hamburg Line steamer Cimbria, at New York.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening, Alf. Burnett, assisted by Miss Helen Nash and J. W. Sharpley, gave a very humorous and select entertainment, to a fair sized audience. Mr. Burnett's facial expression is something wonderful, and his changes from one character to another are seen thing to make one marvel. Miss Helen Nash is a very accomplished reader, and Mr. J. W. Sharpley, as a concertina player, could not be excelled. They appear again tonight.

Concert at the Pittsburgh Female College.

At the Pittsburgh Female College a most interesting event will transpire this evening, in the shape of the annual grand musical concert for the McKee prize—an elegant and elaborate gold medal. The contest promises to be a very interesting one, as many of the young ladies have especially prepared themselves most artistically for this entertainment, and they will endeavor to excel and succeed in carrying off the prize. The doors of the College will be open at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock, and the concert will commence at quarter to eight precisely.

Boy Shot.

There was a shooting affair yesterday on the West Penn Railroad. A Sunday School picnic was in progress at Ross' Grove, and officers Cowell and Clark of the Allegheny police, had been sworn in as deputy sheriffs to preserve order. A number of the boys went swimming in the Allegheny river in the vicinity of several rafts. A farmer, who owned one of them, ordered the lads to get out of the river and go off home. They refused and he shot one of them with a shot-gun. The officers referred to above, hearing of the shooting, went in search of the farmer and arrested him on the Pittsburgh side of the river. He was taken before a magistrate and gave bail for a hearing, which comes off on Saturday evening next before Mayor Callow.

Hawthorne's New Novel.

The new novel put forth by Julian Hawthorne, under the title of "Bressant," has won universal praise from the best critics, and those who have lingered over the fascinating pages of the older Hawthorne, have turned with almost equal delight to the productions of the younger. The son seems to have largely inherited the peculiar gifts of his father, and in "Bressant" a full display of his powers that does him infinite credit, while at the same time it furnishes the literary world with one of the most weird-ly fascinating romances of the present time. Lovers of purity in style, and dignity in diction, united to rare imaginative power, will turn with pleasure to "Bressant" and give it a place among the choice fiction with which many an hour is beguiled. The work has just been issued in beautiful style by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551, Broadway, New York.

"Run" on a Bank.

Considerable excitement was created on Smithfield street yesterday by a run on the banking house of Ira R. McVay & Co. There were possibly about five hundred people gathered around the bank, and the crowd eventually became so large that the police were called into requisition. The raiders were the Heathen Chines from Beaver Falls, who had patronized this institution as the place in which they would get their gold exchanged for currency, and in pursuance of this design they simultaneously presented their hand vizages before the clerks behind the counters, their almond optics twinkling, and chatted in a mellifluous way, as the bank attendants took in the specie and turned out the green backs. With the money in their pockets they retreated to the street and disappeared without ceremony, followed by a crowd of urchins.

Another Boy Drowned.

About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, while a number of boys were playing on the rafts moored on the Allegheny side of the river, below the Hand street bridge, one of them a boy about twelve years of age fell in the river and was drowned, almost before any one could get near him. Soon after he had gone down, efforts were made to recover the body, which succeeded after about a half an hour's search. Coroner West was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. He was dressed in dark pants and jacket, striped calico shirt and a straw hat with blue ribbon. He was slender, and of light complexion. The body has been left at Henry Herman's undertaking establishment, No. 199 Ohio street, Allegheny, where it awaits identification.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Movement Meeting with General Favor—The Public Gathering Next Thursday.

The idea of a Board of Trade for Pittsburgh, we are glad to notice, seems to be meeting with hearty favor among the mercantile community, and there is every prospect that the movement will be a success. The petition calling for the meeting has already been very numerously signed and there has been such a genuine interest manifested, that the projectors of the matter have been greatly encouraged.

We trust that our business men will see to it now that the movement has been fairly inaugurated, that it be successful. Let the inaugural meeting be largely attended and the enterprise start off with a cordial support.

THE MINERS.

The Proposed Procession and Mass Meeting.

The miners' demonstration which is to come off on the 28th instant, promises to be a grand affair, as the parties interested have been making extensive preparations, and will turn out in force.

The procession will form in the city at the following places: The first division comprising all the pits on the Pan-handle route, Stewmiltown, Castle Shannon, Keeling's two pits, Brownstown, Becks-run and Six Mile Ferry pits, will form on Water street, from Smithfield, with its right resting on Smithfield. The Second division, comprising the pits on the Monongahela river, from Green Springs up to Elizabeth, will form on Water street, between the boat landing and Monongahela bridge, with its right at Smithfield street. The Third division, consisting of the pits on the Connellsville route, will form on Water street, between Smithfield and Grant, with right resting on Smithfield. The Fourth comprising pits on the Pennsylvania Central Road, will form on Grant street, with its right resting on Water street. The Fifth division, comprising the pits of Sandy Creek, Pine Creek and Hite's, will form on Grant street, its right resting on Ohio street. The delegations from other counties will assemble between Wood and Smithfield streets, to the left of the First division.

The procession will be under the chief marshalship of John Cain, of Saw Mill Run, assisted by Wm. Smith, Bernard McVay and William Chambers, and after passing through the principal streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will finally halt at the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway, in Birmingham, where a meeting will there be organized, presided over by Mr. John M. Davis, and a number of addresses be delivered.

THE MILLER STREET SCHOOL.

Meeting of Colored Citizens Last Evening.

Last evening, at the Franklin school house, a goodly number of colored citizens assembled for the purpose of taking some action against the continuance of the Miller Street School.

Paul J. Carson presided, with I. L. Woodson, A. L. Bellows, A. A. Johnsohn, Wm. Simpson, M. Jones, John Gaither and Barney Mahoney as Vice Presidents; Secretary, N. W. Rickword.

On motion, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed; G. S. Wobdson, Richard Thompson, Wm. Smith, George Massy and Charles O'Donnell.

The committee, after a brief absence, made the following report:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Committee on Colored Schools, held in the Miller street public school house, on the 9th of this month, there was what was purported to be an expression of the colored people of this city in reference to the closing of the said school; and whereas, we knowing that the expressions made use of there do not meet the approval of the colored people of this city, take this public manner of making our disapprobation known; therefore,

Resolved, That, recognizing the true democratic doctrine that all men are born equally, free and independent, and that this government is founded on their authority, and instituted for their safety, peace and happiness, we respectfully submit to the Central Board of Education the great and grevious wrongs they inflict upon us as a people, by keeping up the colored public school, something not asked for nor desired by us making an invidious distinction which is to our detriment and progress as citizens of this city, State and nation.

Resolved, That we cannot expect to receive a true recognition of our citizenship so long as such distinctions are made.

Resolved, That we respectfully request to your Board whether, when colored children are admitted in all of the other ward schools, whether it is justice to the tax payers to burden them with a tax of $5,000 for the maintenance of the same, when there are ample accommodations for those attending it, in the school of the ward in which it is to located.

Resolved, That as citizens we ask for no more than is given to each and all, and under the Constitution and government of these United States, as by the adoption of the new amendments to its constitution it allowed of no class legislation for or against its citizens under this government.

The report of the committee was discussed at some length, the general impression being that the separate schools should be abolished, and that no distinction should be made in the district schools.

The report was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night—The Desks Cleared of Old Business—Important New Matters Acted Upon—Fire Plugs in the City—Selling Groceries in the Market—General Routine Business.

The excessive heat of last evening did not deter the ever faithful city fathers of Allegheny from responding to a call for a special meeting, and the majority put in appearance, ready for work, although not exactly on time. The result of their deliberations will be found below.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

It was fifteen minutes past eight o'clock when President McBrier ascended the rostrum, carefully deposited his pistols in a safe place, flourished his hand linen in proximity to his perspiring face, and then beat a musical tattoo with his gavel, which finally called a quorum of members behind the railing, ready for work. The Clerk called the roll and the following gentlemen answered: Messrs. Bellstein, Cochran Gault, Hagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Omstiy, J. C. Patterson, Alex. Patterson, Reneman, Riddle, Richardson, Smith, Swerry and President McBrier.

The Chairman announced the object for which the meeting had been called—to finish up unfinished business.

The rules were suspended to take up new business, when the following were presented:

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. RICHARDSON, a resolution authorizing the location of a street along the old Beaver road. Adopted.

Mr. BEILSTEIN, a remonstrance against sewer in High street. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against opening of a street through Keefer's property. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, an ordinance for opening of Preble avenue from Ann to Spruce streets. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, a plan of lots laid out in the Tenth ward by Mr. Hughes. Approved.

NON CONCURRENCES.

The business of Common Council of last meeting was then taken up, and all actions of that body concured in except the following:

Ordinance permitting Louis Ekessor to erect a frame stable on Hopkins alley; passed in C. C. Non concurred.

Resolution, accompanying the report of the Gas Committee, authorizing the erection of a number of gas posts, was amended so as to include the erection of one lamp post on Jackson street.

Report of the Market Committee, in which the committee report adversely to granting petition, asking that the sale of groceries in the Market House be prohibited, approved in C.C., S.C. non-concurred and referred the report back to the committee with instructions to report on ordinance prohibiting the sale of groceries and general merchandise in the Market House.

Resolution authorising the controller to furnish postal cards to the Clerks of Council, for the purpose of notifying members of councils of committee meetings, passed in C.C. Non concurred and referred to Finance committee.

Ordinance authorizing the Trustees of the New Jerusalem Church to erect a frame tenement house on the corner of Sandusky street and Isabella street, and also authorizing D. N. Rankin to erect a frame stable on Hamilton street. Passed in C. C., S. C., concurred in passing that portion relative to the New Jerusalem Church, but non-concurred in that part relative to erection of stable on Ham in street.

Mr. SMITH, by permission presented a petition from the Union Bridge Company to permit them to build a bridge over the Allegheny river, with its landing between Locust street and Allegheny avenue. The petition was accompanied by an ordinance authorizing them to do so. Ordinance passed finally.

Also an ordinance authorizing opening of an alley from Grant alley to Rope alley. After considerable discussion the ordinance was laid over under the rules.

Also a petition asking that the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co. be required to erect a new bridge over Marshal street in the place of the present one belonging to them. Referred.

The Chairman continued the unfinished business.

Ordinance fixing rates for regulating lots. Passed in S. C. at last meeting. C. C. non-concurred.

S. C. adhered to their former action, and appointed Messrs. Megraw and Hartman a committee on conference, on behalf of S. C.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The members of this branch by superhuman strength were enabled to come together at half past eight o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Bown, Cochran, Hastings, Kreps, Klicker, Kiefling, Mosser, McNeil, McElhesney, Smith, Stedeford, Seaman, Selig, Voegtly, Wettach, Walter and President Slack.

President SLACK stated that the meeting was a special one, called for the purpose of concluding unfinished business from last meeting.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following unfinished business was then taken up and disposed of as follows:

Report of Committee on Fire Engines approved, and resolutions adopted. Report of Survey Committee in S. C. accepted, and resolutions accompanying adopted. C. C. concurred in passing the resolutions relative to employment of four men for about four months. C. C. struck out the word "about." Ordinance for widening of Preble avenue; Select Council passed; C. C. referred back to Street Committee. Ordinance for new sewers on Strawberry lane; S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance defining City Engineers duty; S. C. passed, C. C. referred back to Committee for explanation; ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening of Page street; S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance for opening of Milroy avenue. S. C. passed, C. C. concurred.

Ordinance for sewer on Madison Avenue recalled and a change made so as to exclude the square between Avery avenue and Liberty street; ordinance for improvement of McDonald alley. Laid over until next regular meeting.

Ordinance for grading Peach alley, S. C. adopted, C. C. concurred; ordinance for grading of Rebel alley, S. C. passed, C. C. passed; ordinance for sewer on Leslie street, S. C. passed, C. C. laid over; ordinance for sewer on Perry street, S. C. passed, C. C. referred back to Committee; resolution repairing White Oak alley, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; resolutions for repairing Turner street and Ravine street, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; resolution for paving two unnamed alleys in Third ward, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; resolution for Troy Hill steps, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; resolution for employment of experts to value gas works, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; profile of Howard street extension, approved in S. C., C. C. concurred; profile of Sarah street, S. C. approved, C. C. concurred; ordinance in reference to granting permission to New Jerusalem society, and D. N. Rankin to erect frame buildings; C. C. passed at former meeting, S. C. struck out privilege to D. N. Rankin, C. C. adhered and appointed Messrs. Kreps, Klicker and Cochran, as a Committee of Conference. Report of Committee on Markets, in reference to sale of general merchandize in the market; S. C. non-concurred and referred back to Committee to report back an ordinance to prohibit the sale; C. C. referred back without instructions.

POOR FARM LOTS.

Mr. MCNEILL, the rules having been suspended, presented a plan of lots at the old Poor Farm, which was approved. Also, a paper setting forth that at the sale of lots at the Poor Farm on June 17, 185 lots had been sold for an aggregate of $85,000. Sale approved.

Mr. VOGELTY, petition for water pipe on Perry street. Referred.

Mr. HASTINGS, a resolution for appointment of committee of five—three from Fire Engine Committee and two from the Water Committee, to locate fire-plugs.

Mr. McNEILL said the Superintendent of Water was already putting down plugs on streets every three hundred feet.

Mr. HASTINGS, he had been around and found a great deficiency in this respect; three hundred feet was too far apart. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Hastings, Mosser and Brown were named.

Mr. PRICE, resolution for stone-crossing on North avenue at mouth of Buena Vista street. Referred.

Mr. Kreps, water pipe on Locust street. Referred.

Also, petition for relief from the damage occasioned property owners by the failure of the contract, or for paving of Market street to do the work at once and properly. Referred.

Mr. Walter presented the report of the Hook and Ladder Committee, which was received, the resolution for warrant for pay of James Larimer, watchman of Dump boat. Adopted.

Ordinance granting Louis Ekessor privilege to erect frame stables; S. C. passed, S. C. non-concurred; C. C. adhered and Messrs. Price, Brown and Stedeford were appointed a committee of conference. Resolution in reference to supplying Postal Cards for use of members at meetings; C. C. passed, S. C. non-concurred; C. C. adhered and named Messrs. Hastings, McNeil and Price as committee of conference.

Mr. KREILING, a petition for laying out a new street along Unionville graveyard, to the New Brighton plank road to McKeever's property. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN offered a remonstrance against the same. Referred.

Adjourned.

TAX-PAYERS' UNION.

Meeting Last Evening—What was Done.

Last evening the Tax Payers' Union of the Seventh and Eighth wards held their regular bi-weekly meeting.

On motion of Captain Ward, Mr. J. R. Newman was called to the chair, in the absence of the regular President.

Mr. Newman then read the report of the Executive Committee. The report set forth that the Penn Avenue Improvement act presents quite a formidable opening for corrupt practices and villainy under the influence of slippery contractors, corrupt rings and unprincipled jobbers. They recommend that the law be amended so as to allow the tax payers, at the time of electing Commissioners, to designate the kind of pavement to be put down, and to require ample security to be given by Commissioners as well as contractors.

The committee also directs attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the city railroad stocks.

Messrs. O'Keefe and Ward spoke at length upon the report.

The following resolution was then read and passed:

Resolved, That hereafter when a street, sewer, or any other improvement in the city shall be completed and the assessment made, that it shall be the duty of the City Councils to have all the various items of cost published in the city papers for the information of property owners who have to pay for the improvement—the charge of publishing to be included as an item in the cost.

After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

Slight Fire Yesterday Afternoon.

An Alarm of fire was struck from box 81, on Centre avenue yesterday afternoon. It was occasioned by a frame kitchen in the rear of Mr. Forb's two-story large brick houses on Centre avenue at the Red Pond, being on fire. The fire was soon extinguished with a loss of about $200. As the Chief Engineer was proceeding to the fire he ran against the "Bill Phillips" hose engine throwing the Chief unceremoniously to the ground.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

High School Class of 1873—Orations and Essays Last Night at Library Hall—An Immense Audience—Interesting Entertainment—Presentation of Diplomas.

Last night the commencement exercises of the Academical Department of the Pittsburgh Central High School were held in Library Hall. Notwithstanding the intense heat the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the aisles were filled with ladies and gentlemen unable to obtain seats. The hot air was only moved by the hundreds of fluttering fans which were used with a perseverance and assiduity that must have made the fair owners only that much warmer from the exertion. The gentlemen were compelled to be satisfied with handkerchiefs and hats which supplied to them the place of fans. Ever if they felt inclined to permit the laudable that results from spring fever to overcome them and make no effort to keep a current of air in circulation around them, the beads of sweat that started unbidden, and stood glistening on the forehead, necessitated the application of a handkerchief to prevent them from following a natural course toward the shirt collar.

At eight o'clock the curtain went up. The teachers of the high school took their seats on the left of the stage, headed by Prof Jillson, and the members of the Central Board of Education occupied the right, with the graduates sitting in the back ground.

After prayer by Rev. John H. Crumb, followed by music from the band, Mr. John J. Hill stepped forward and with a graceful bow to Professor Jillson commenced the delivery of an oration on "Grandeur and Elegance." It consisted principally of selections from standard authors and comments upon them. Miss Lizzie T. Doak's essay on "Post Superstitions" gave genuine satisfaction. There was a vein of quiet but caustic sarcasm pervading her composition, that during the reading brought a smile to the face of all, which at the conclusion culminated in a burst of applause and several nice bouquets. Mr. John G. Childs, his oration on "The Future of the Red Man," delivered an eloquent eulogy on the nation, to which Captain Jack, Schachkasty Jim, Boston Charley and their coadjutors are distinguished representatives. But "alas, how the mighty fallen." Mr. Augustus W. Dean, in an oration that was well delivered, took his hearers on a voyage among "Explorers and their Explorations." Miss Amelia K. Bastz entertained the audience with a spicy and interesting essay, the subject of which was "Pullman Cars—The Type of the Age." The good judgment and happy thought exhibited in the selection of so expressive a title characterized her production throughout. It was brief, and all the more satisfactory. Mr. W. H. Hunter told what Archæology had done for the world, referring to the Geneva settlement of the difficulties between England and the United States and the good results that would spring therefrom. "American Literature" was the title of an oration by Nathan Strasburger. He was followed by Miss Adella B. Floyd, who read an essay on "Circum-stances." It was decidedly well written, the young lady having her own views and a clear enunciation, not being afraid to speak out. Mr. Rush S. Luke, being of an astronomical turn of mind, treated his auditors to a discourse on "The Transit of Venus." There was some inclination to drowsiness in the beginning, but his perspiration, telling of the wonders of the starry heavens pleased and gratified all. Master Robert L. Dickey is perhaps of a phrenological turn of mind, if so he may be permitted to draw such an inference from his evident tendency toward expectancy. Taking "Credit Mobilier" as a subject for oratorical effort, in a third humorous and twinkling manner the young man depicted the sharp